(XXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1446.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1773.

RATISBON, *January* 14.

PEOPLE are impatient to know what will be the end of the great warlike preparations making in Denmark and Sweden, notwithstanding those two courts have declared they were only for the security of their respective estates. It is, however, well known, that the ministers of France and Spain have, by order of their courts, demanded of that of Vienna to know what part it would take, in case Sweden should be attacked, as it was presumed some project was on foot to be commenced next spring. It is asserted, that the court of Vienna answered, that it would remain neuter as long as it was compatible with her interest so to do.

STOCKHOLM, *Feb.* 2. Hadgi Abder Haman Aga, envoy from Tripoli to Sweden, sent, the 27th of last month, a letter to the academy of sciences at this place, in which, after paying great compliments to the society, he speaks of his own country as a place that merits the attention of some eminent member of their body, who should travel not only the country of Tripoli but that of Tunis, but advises the person who shall undertake the journey first to acquire the Arabic language. He concludes with asserting, that in return for the bread and salt which he received in Sweden, (an eastern expression, acknowledging his being entertained while there) he will not only defray the expences of the person sent, while at Tripoli, and on his journey, but give him every assistance he can require.

PARIS, *March* 1. Advice is received, that one of our East-Indiamen is lost on the coast of Madagascar, and two thirds of the crew either drowned or murdered by the natives. It is melancholy to reflect on our losses by sea, which, within ten months past, have been six men of war of the line, besides other large ships: and and whether it is that the English have better ships, or are better seamen than we are, we very seldom hear of their losing a man of war.

March 12. The only design which the French ministry seem now to pay an attention to, is extending their commerce and settling it on a sure foundation. Devoted wholly to this real patriotic measure, they have an intent of reducing the army, and appropriating the money thereby saved to the support of trade, and have already taken off several burthensome taxes, both on the exports and imports, which amounted almost to prohibition, and in several other respects have made most material alterations. Thus encouraged and patronized even by the king, who warmly interests himself in these regulations, France may in time vie in extensive trade and commerce even with England herself, and it is much to be feared in some branches will far exceed her.

ARCHANGEL, *March* 3. A vessel built of whalebone and skins of fishes has been driven ashore near this place, with some savage people on board, who speak a language unintelligible to the Laplanders and the Samsy Indians, and by signs intimated they came from towards the north pole.

LONDON,

March 11. His Majesty has declared, that not one of his younger sons shall receive either an additional title or establishment, until they attain the age of 21, in order to prevent their becoming a heavier charge on the publick.

March 12. The following uncommon circumstance is authentic: On Monday morning, about 3 o'clock, the lady of a well known gentleman, whose name we are desired not to publish, waked suddenly in a fright, and screaming aloud waked also her husband. He desired to know the reason of her being thus alarmed, when she told him, she felt something in her hair behind alive. On searching, a poor innocent mouse was found, who, it is supposed, was invited there by the amazing quantity of powder and pomatum. The mouse made its escape, and no dangerous consequences ensued; which was very fortunate for the lady, as she is very far advanced in her pregnancy.

March 13. Last Monday was tried, in the court of common pleas, Westminster-hall, before Lord Chief Justice de Grey, an action brought by the first mate of a ship, against his captain, for confining him to his cabin, because he went ashore without asking leave, and not treating him with proper respect; he laid his damage at 3000l. and after examining several witnesses, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff of 500l.

Wednesday night a man was detected setting fire to an empty house in Mile-End road, by throwing shavings and combustibles down the cellar window, which he was just going to light as he was discovered.

In the course of last session no less than five divorce bills were brought into the house of peers; all of which received the royal assent; but this session nothing of the kind has happened; from which it is inferred that the ladies are become more chaste and virtuous than for some time past.

Tuesday was found dead in his apartments in a court near Chancery-lane, Fleet-street, the very singular gentleman, the Rev. Mr. Alexander Taylor, a dissenting minister, aged about sixty-one years, who by a frugality bordering on misery had reduced himself to a skeleton: it is remarkable of him that for twenty years past he was never seen out in the day time, but only at night, although there were found in the room 27 new shirts, and other decent cloaths, yet the shirt he died in, with another he daily wore, were the most filthy rags imaginable; there were likewise found seven guineas in gold, besides a library in print and manuscript, esteemed worth twenty pounds.

It is said that two eminent houses in the city have, within these few days, shipped off goods and merchandize to the West Indies, and other parts of America, to the amount of 90,000 l. sterling.

It is said a gentleman of great mercantile knowledge has prepared a plan, which is intended to be laid before the parliament, for the better and more lucrative commercial union of Great Britain and her American colonies.

How incredible soever it may appear, yet it is said that Count Kelly having a few nights since had a proposal made to him for purchasing his horse Eclipse, mentioned the following as the terms; 20,000l. down, an annuity of 500 l. a year, well secured during his life, and three brood mares.

It is reported at the west end of the town, that the dukes of Glocester and Cumberland are to have 30,000 l. a year settled on each of them this session of parliament, with a reserve in proportion to any issue they may have by their duchesses.

Sunday last lord Falmouth's steward, by order of his lordship, sent oxen, loaves, and cloaths, to be distributed amongst the tin miners families, to the amount of 1000 l. which has been a means of putting a stop to the late riots.

March 17. The right hon. Lord Howe is appointed to succeed to the command of his Majesty's ships destined for Jamaica, in order to relieve Admiral Rodney, who will come in the Princess Amelia.

March 20. When Mr. Sharpe, speaker of the assembly of St. Vincents, was on examination in the house of commons, he represented the Caribs as a set of men void of faith and every sentiment of morality; and being asked by Col. Barre what he knew of their inclinations, he said they were very few. Col. Barre remarked, that they were then the easier told. Mr. Sharpe replied, they love a plurality of women and drinking. Col. Barre asked if they loved liberty and their property? He was answered in the affirmative. Then, said Col. Barre, they love women and wine, they love liberty and property; and let me ask, if there is any difference, excepting their colour, between them and Englishmen? On which the house burst into applause.

Several of Mr. Alderman Wilkes's friends waited upon him the 13th instant, and pressed his going to St. James's with the other aldermen to present the late address, petition and remonstrance to the King. Mr. Wilkes's answer is said to have been nearly in these words:

GENTLEMEN,

"YOU well know the support I gave on Thursday to the motions in Common-Hall for the remonstrance, and the engagement for shortening the duration of parliaments. I now feel a real pain in declining to comply with the solicitations of such respectable friends. As I have long been personally obnoxious to the King, I have not for many years been to St. James's. It would now be rude and indecent to force myself into the royal presence on an occasion not the most pleasing, I believe, to his Majesty. I am not used to go into any gentleman's house who does not wish to see me. The last year, as sheriff, it would have been the particular duty of my office to have attended the King with any petitions or remonstrances, and I should have obeyed the commands of the city. I am now to be considered only as an alderman. The attendance of the whole body is not necessary. No favourable effect could possibly arise from my being with you at St. James's; and if the least disturbance should happen without, it would be construed to be a premediated riot, the guards immediately be ordered to fire among the people, and another massacre ensue.

"I am not fond of the air of a court; it generally blasts sooner or later, and often nips even in the bud, our modern patriotism. I should be particularly unhappy at this time to see my sovereign surrounded almost entirely by the enemies of our country and his family, and the royal smiles beaming on those very ministers, against whom the city of London now petition and remonstrate with so much truth and justice, while my fellow citizens were received with coldness and disregard. My warmest wishes, however, gentlemen, will go with you, and may you meet with that gracious reception and success which your cause and your zeal so nobly merits."

March 22. We are told that the answer prepared to be given on a certain occasion is big with reproof for giving so much trouble, and it is said to be levelled at some particular leaders in the city, who are to be called troublers of their sovereign's and his people's repose.

March 23. The Stadtholder has caught the flame of monarchy from the Swede, and he has invited the King of Prussia to inforce such doctrines in Holland. In return for this service, he is to have a seaport from the Dutch states. He is actually upon his march towards the frontiers of Holland.

It is said three gentlemen of the first character in Boston (of whom the famous Mr. Otis is one) are deputed by the general assembly of that province to come to England, in order to deliver a petition and remonstrance into his Majesty's own hand: That they are also instructed to supplicate a personal hearing of his Majesty, upon the subject of American grievances, that the people of that colony may have certain knowledge their prayers have reached the royal ear, and that they may, once for all, know what they have to depend upon; and it is supposed all the other provinces will follow the example of that of Massachusetts Bay.

March 24. The vigorous measures the citizens, in Common-Hall assembled are determined to adopt in order to procure a thorough redress of grievances, together with the efforts they are about to exert to have the duration of parliaments shortened, will, a correspondent observes, hand them down to future ages as the guardians of liberty, the scourges of tyranny, and the restorers of the constitution of their country.

Extract of a letter from Italy, February 16.

"The republic of Genoa, in concert with the courts of France and Spain, has constructed a new road, by which the armies of France or Spain may enter Italy in case a war should be kindled in this country. In six days time an army will be able to enter Lombardy, from Antibes, through the dominions of the republic of Genoa. In such case, magazines are to be formed in all the towns of Liguria, while the French will send their heavy artillery by sea from Toulon and Marseilles. However before any thing of this sort takes place, they wait at Paris the issue of the negociation of the Prince de Rohan, ambassador from France at the court of Vienna."

Governor Pownall gave it as his opinion in the house of commons, that "the most likely method of producing a sufficient supply of corn had been neglected, viz. that of encouraging the importation of it from our American colonies."

Monday se'nnight upwards of 1000 stocking-makers assembled together, and went to the house of Mr. Simpson, hosier, in the market place at Leicester, where they demanded a machine for making stockings, which Mr. Simpson had in his possession. After much altercation, Mr. Simpson, to save his house and property from being destroyed, gave up the frame to the resentment of the stocking-makers, who carried it in triumph along the publick streets, after which they totally destroyed it, and every one went home. The above machine had only three motions, weighed about 25lb. and worked one third quicker, which was the sole reason of the stocking-makers destroying it, as work would be more scarce, and at this time hundreds are unemployed.

A person just arrived from Cadiz says, that when he left that place, two frigates of war, of 28 guns each, only waited for a fair wind to sail for the Havannah, with a great quantity of warlike stores, especially bombs. These are attended by three large transports, laden with guns, anchors, sails and cables, and are to take on board 600 soldiers, drafted out of different regiments. Several other ships are freighting for the King's account, to carry out 2000 regular troops to Carthagena and Porto Bello, in the West Indies.

LONDONDERRY.

Extract of a letter from London, March 6.

"Your observations agree exactly with those of Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, whom I have seen several times since they returned from their northern expedition. They discovered in the island of Staffa, one of the Western isles, a most superb giant's causeway, greatly superior to that of Ireland; and are of opinion, that the whole is the effect of a volcano. The columns are of a very great size, some of them upwards of 60 feet high, and almost the whole island is composed of them. There is a vast cavern supported by them; which must be a noble object; it is near 400 feet long, and the roof in some places 200 feet high, and hanging full of these columns. But the most wonderful object they met with in their travels, is a hot well in Iceland, known by the name of the Geyser; it is a pit of an enormous depth, said to be near 200 fathoms. Sometimes it is full of water, at other times the water subsides till it is altogether invisible, although the gulph that contains it is almost 30 feet in diameter, and of a circular figure; but generally two or three times in the day it rushes out with amazing impetuosity, and exhibits one of the most singular phenomena I have ever heard of. These gentlemen went there to watch its motions, and were lucky enough to see it perform. They prepared a

base for their triangle, and had instruments ready to measure its height: accordingly they had not waited long, till they heard a subterraneous noise, and felt the earth beginning to shake under them, and soon after the water rushed out of the gulph, and began to mount into the air: several times it subsided to the level of the earth, and every effort seemed to give it new force; till at last the whole of this enormous column rose to the height of 90 feet, and continued at that elevation for the space of about two minutes, when, by degrees, it again subsided, and at last sunk altogether into its gulph. This singular well is not less than 70 miles distant from Hecla; but they found that the whole of Iceland has been formed by subterraneous fire. Hecla is about 4000 feet in height, and they were almost froze to death before they got near the top of it, which is almost constantly involved in clouds."

ANNAPOLIS, May 27.

We hear from *Calvert* County, that Messieurs *Alexander Somervell*, *John Weems*, jun. *William Lyles*, and *Richard Parran*, are chosen Representatives for that County.

We also hear that Messrs. *Josias Beall*, *Robert Tyler*, Major *Joseph Sim*, and Mr. *Thomas Contee*, were elected for *Prince-George's* County, without Opposition.

We are requested to insert the following accounts of Frederick and Anne-Arundel county elections.

On Saturday last the polls were closed in Frederick county, and Messrs. Thomas Sprigg Wootton, Charles Beatty, Jonathan Hagar, and Henry Griffith were declared duly elected. On the afternoon of that day, a numerous and very respectable body of the freemen of the county assembled at the coffee house, when the *proclamation* was read and *unanimously* declared to be illegal, unconstitutional, and oppressive; and sentenced to be carried to the gallows, and hanged thereon, and afterwards to be buried, face downwards, that by every ineffectual struggle it might descend still deeper in obscurity.

The proclamation was then put into a coffin provided for the purpose, and carried to the place of execution, attended by a concourse of at least one thousand people, who moved in slow and regular order, attended with drums, fifes, and bagpipes, playing slow musick suitable to the occasion. The sentence was executed to the universal satisfaction and joy of the spectators, under a general discharge of small arms.

On monday last came on the election for Anne-Arundel county, when Messieurs Brice Thomas Beale Worthington, Thomas Johnson, Samuel Chase, and John Hall were returned duly elected without opposition. After closing the polls it was agreed to meet at the dock and march in procession to a gibbet erected on the opposite side of the road to that where the gallows heretofore stood, the old one having been cut down and burnt, and the proclamation buried by the citizens taken up and destroyed by the order of Mr. John Hammond, on the morning of the election. A coffin much larger than the former was provided for the occasion, wherein were deposited the regulation in the Land-Office, and the proclamation. About the hour of four of the clock the procession moved forward with great order and decorum, attended by a number of respectable gentlemen both of county and city, with colours displayed shewing proper labels, on the one LIBERTY, on the other NO PROCLAMATION, a third the UNION FLAG without any label. In this order they proceeded to the gibbet, to which the coffin was for a time suspended, during which time minute guns were fired. On the coffin was the following inscription:

THE INSTRUCTION TO THE REGISTERS OF THE LAND-OFFICE
born 24th November 1770
Also
THE PROCLAMATION
born 26th November 1770
The Children of Folly and Oppression
Departed this Life
On ——— Day of May 1773
And were buried
by
The FREEMEN of Anne-Arundel County,

After the coffin had hung some time it was taken down and together with its contents burnt to ashes, in imitation of the ancient manner of performing funeral rites.

To WILLIAM PACA AND MATTHIAS HAMMOND, ESQUIRES.

NEXT to the satisfaction flowing from a consciousness of having merited well of one's fellow-citizens, that of meeting with their applause may be justly ranked. The distinguishing token which the free, and independent citizens of Annapolis have lately given me of their regard, claims my most grateful acknowledgments. Strong indeed must set the tide of liberty, when even the feeble efforts of an individual in its cause, are honoured with an approbation the best, the greatest men, are even "*most ambitious to deserve, and the highest they can receive.*" How superior is the praise of freemen, to the mercenary, and interested commendations of a minister,—even of a monarch, when bestowed to countenance, and support oppression and injustice! let me intreat you, gentlemen, to present my most hearty, and sincere thanks to your constituents, for the publick, and truly honourable approbation, they have been pleased to express of my endeavours, to warn them against, the perfidious attempts of a wicked counsellor, grown daring, and confident from a long and unchecked abuse of power.

The sentiments favourable to liberty, which you have disclosed on this, and former occasions, evince, that the citizens, in honouring you with the publick character of representatives, have made a choice, that does equal credit to their spirit, and discernment. I am with due respect,

Gentlemen, your most
Obliged, and very humble servant,
THE LAST CITIZEN.

TO THE PUBLICK.

"*His de causis, ego hunc causæ [illegible]*
"*unus qui maximo ingenio, [illegible]*
"*minimo periculo possem dicere [illegible]*
Cic. Orat. pro [illegible]

I HAVE much cause to wish, that [illegible] of stating fairly to the publick the true [illegible]ews of those clergymen in this province, [illegible]n so virulently maligned for having, in [illegible]any of the most respectable of their breth[illegible]rica, at last, lent their feeble aid to the ill[illegible]t to introduce an American bishop, had [illegible]d to any other, than myself. There is pe[illegible]n of humility in saying, that many are mo[illegible] the task. And, engaged as I have already b[illegible] very disagreeable controversy, I cannot help thinking it somewhat unkind, that no friendly brother, in justice to himself, and compassion to me, has stepped in to ease me of this part of it. It can surely have been owing only to a supposition, that, as I had already *passed the rubicon*, I might, perhaps, as my motto intimates, close the campaign, *with best risque*, than another could begin it; or, it may be, to an apprehension of the little difficulty there could be in telling a plain tale, which *needs no flowers of speech*. Under this persuasion, I the more cheerfully undertake it. And, as what I shall say on the subject, must be said solely on my own authority, I hope for the pardon of my brethren, if, unknowingly, I shall wrong them, or express sentiments different from theirs. Most sincerely do I lament, that it should have been my ill fortune to have been first called forth, as a publick writer, on questions, where the general voice has been supposed to be against me. The patience with which I have, hitherto, been listened to, and for which I am truly grateful, assures me, it will not now be withheld: let me not, therefore, any longer abuse it by the tediousness of preliminaries.

Daniel Burgess, of famous memory, used to boast that he had never concluded a sermon, without first having *a thwack at the pope*: with some such spirit do my adversaries seem to have been actuated; as, I think, they have hardly written a paper, either jointly or singly, in which they have not had *a thwack at a bishop*. I enquire not into their motives; being contented, that their admirers should ascribe this also to their patriotism: it certainly is as much so, as many other parts of their publick characters, which have been palmed on the world for patriotism. My business is to collect, if I can, and place in one view before the reader, the various *charges* on this subject, which lie dispersed in their multifarious performances. The amount of them, I think, is,

"That, about two years ago, I, with a FLOCK of "my brethren, assembled in Annapolis, to petition "for a bishop, who might have a spiritual court, "which might excommunicate a *naked dog*, and drive "him into a wilderness, to herd with beasts: that "the *patriotick* band of the petitioning clergy had a *secretary of state*, and branded the general assembly "with the odious appellation of LEVELLERS: that, "the governor crushed this *scheme of perdition*, and "made the body politic *knock under*, and shrink back "into their *original nothingness*: that, this *glorious* American bishop was to have officers and ministers to "enforce his jurisdiction, who were to be paid by a "TAX upon the people: that, he was to hold a *tremendous* court, either in Boston—or, somewhere else: "that, witnesses, who *differ from commodities for sale*, "were to be either *exported*, or *transported* thither, in "*a man of war*—or, some other *vehicle*: that, chosen "ministers, or *sub-bishops*, with spiritual courts, were "to be established in every colony, and that *somebody* "was to be *sub-bishop* of Maryland: that, *almost* the "unanimous sentiment of America, and a *considerable* "majority of the *worthy* clergy of this province, have "been against the measure: and that, finally, when "all these things shall come to pass, Messieurs Chase "and Paca will then *pray to the Lord to have mercy on "them*."

What a sad catalogue of grievances!—"'tis pitiful, "in faith, 'tis wondrous pitiful!"

———"Quis talia fando
"Temperet a lachrymis?——— Virgil.

But, not to be ludicrous on a subject, which, however ridiculous it may seem in the representation of these men, is, certainly, of *most momentous concern*, I will endeavour, with all becoming gravity, to give an answer, such as I can, to each of these charges.

And first, that more than *nine* clergymen did assemble in Annapolis, and did draw up an application for an American bishop, signed only by *nine* (others, who had approved of the measure, having then gone away) will not be denied. And, I would fain hope, it will not be thought more out of character for a FLOCK of clergymen to assemble together, for the purpose of proposing and promoting any schemes which they think will redound to the benefit of their church, than for a GANG of patriots of motley faiths, self-commissioned too, to assemble in the same Annapolis, and there, in close divan, plot and resolve on the demolition of our religious establishment. It never was in the thought either of the petitioners, or any other of the advocates for an episcopate, to have spiritual courts, with authority over either *naked dogs*, or pampered lawyers, who seem not to know what spiritual courts are. The people of England suppose themselves to be as free as the people of Maryland; and yet they endure the existence of spiritual courts amongst them, which, however, bear no more resemblance to the hideous portraitures drawn of them by these men, than the caricaturists themselves do (for, I would express my self strongly) to genuine patriots, sound lawyers, or sensible writers. But, were such courts as tyrannous, as they suppose, why were they mentioned in this dispute; there being no more likelihood of our having a spiritual court in Maryland, than an *auto da fe*. That, I may not be thought to have made this assertion at random, let me, once for all, briefly inform the publick of the only plan on which the episcopate has ever been proposed: "The bishop shall have no coercive "authority, nor any expectation of acquiring any, "over the laity; he shall be empowered to interfere "with no privileges, either civil or religious, enjoyed "by any society, professing christianity, but differing "from the established church; shall have no powers "in temporal matters, of any kind, but shall be confined, within the limits of his charge, to offices "purely episcopal; nothing is desired for him, that "may, in the least, interfere with the dignity or authority, or interest of the governor, or any other "officer of state; and, finally, he shall be maintained, "in a manner becoming his rank and station, *not by "any* TAX *on the people*, but by the donations of pious "and well-disposed men, bequeathed for this especial "purpose, and already amounting to many thousand "pounds." This, I aver, is the only episcopate that has ever been asked, or wished for; and those, who assert the contrary, can do it only with the view of prejudicing and abusing the multitude, "whose wide-"mouth'd credulity, they imagine, is capable of "swallowing any ablurdity."

As for the *secretary of state*, the clergy leave the prerogative of having such an one to their king. One of their own order wrote their proceedings at the meeting, on which account, they thought, they might, innocently, call him their clerk or *secretary*, a word that literally signifies, "one who writes for another." In former times, it was no unusual thing for *clerks* more extensively to exercise this office; and, if I mistake not, it is from this circumstance, that the word *clerk*, signifying a *secretary*, or *one who writes for another*, is derived. Be this as it may, our *secretary* neither asked, nor received any pay, as has been insinuated: it should be remembered, he was not a lawyer, but a clergyman.———The publick has now seen this obnoxious address; and I call upon every man of but common honesty, to say, whether there be in it a single sentiment or expression, *branding the general assembly with the odious epithet of* LEVELLERS. Romish calumists are charged with maintaining, that, *no faith is to be kept with heretics*. The men I have to do with, to judge only from what they have written, seem to have adopted a maxim hardly less iniquitous; I mean, that there is no crime in belying the clergy. If any offence was given to the assembly, in extenuation of it, I can truly say, that no offence was meant to be given. There is, I hope, no farther crime in differing in judgment from the assembly, than, perhaps, presumption: and if, in the instance before us, thus to have differed, be presumption, I honestly own, for myself, that I have been notoriously guilty of it—though I would fain hope, I never shall again. Whatever the crime may be, I will not suppress my sentiments, that the act spoken of in the address of the clergy, and since passed into a law, is, in every view of it, highly injudicious and impolitic—is not only on *a palpably presbyterian system*, but *unconstitutional*. I will not affront the good sense of the assembly, by making any apology for this freedom:

———"In civitate liberâ, linguam mentemque liberas esse debere."—Suet. in Tib. Cæs. sect. XXVIII.

Had it, indeed, been true, that the governor crushed this *scheme of perdition*, and made the abettors of it *knock under*, and shrink back into their *original nothingness*, what occasion for these drawcansirs to mangle, and kill us over again; unless, like Falstaff, they were afraid of the *gunpowder Percy*, *though dead*. God help this poor church-militant of ours! Messrs. Paca, Johnson and Goldsborough, by their omnipotent, "hic volumus, sic jubemus," long ago *nullified* the act made for her establishment: not contented with this, *the lawyers* now tell us, that the governor, like some necromancer of old, totally *annihilated* nine of her ministers; nay, they insinuate, that we were, from the beginning, *non-entities*. This is doing business effectually, and like men who are in earnest. I wonder only, that they should think it necessary to give themselves any farther trouble about such *original nothings*.

The clergy know of no officers, nor ministers, that this *glorious* bishop is to have: they know only, that if he has any, he must pay them himself. For, it is a monstrous, and most malicious falsehood, to assert, that ever there was the most distant design, or wish in the petitioners, to have the people *taxed* a single farthing for the maintenance of him, or any of his servants. If his court was to be a *tremendous* one, it could be so only to the clergy; for, no others can be amenable to it. And, I will not suppose, that either Mr. Paca, or Mr. Chase have so tender a concern for *Maryland parsons*, as to dread a *tremendous* court merely on their accounts. That witnesses differ from *commodities for sale*, I hope, is true. Not but that we all have heard of witnesses, who might be *bought*: certainly, however, lawyers are more likely to trade in these *commodities*, than clergymen. Be this as it may, these gentlemen should have credit for so difficult and pertinent a discovery. *Quantum est sapere!* It has not, I protest, been communicated to me, whether these witnesses are to be transported in *a man of war*—or, a *wheelbarrow*: I take it for granted, however, that the bishop will leave it to people, who may have business with him, to find their way to him, as they please: and as he will hardly shed any malignant influence on the elements, I suppose, it will be as easy then to travel, either by land or by water, as it is now. How ridiculous, how impertinent is all this! but, I have not yet done with it. These lawyers have been charged with an addiction to coin-coining: though I do not remember ever to have heard them charged with mak-

ing any so good as those already made to their hands, did they but know how to use them. *Chorepiscopi, subsidiary bishops*, and *suffragans* are terms we frequently meet with; but, a *sub-bishop* is a being, formed by their plastic powers, who *make* and *unmake* ecclesiastical men, and ecclesiastical ordinances, just as they please. There are not, I believe, now any such bishops in England; but whether there are, or are not, I declare upon my honour, I have never heard any person spoken of for a *suffragan*, or *sub-bishop* in Maryland; nor ever even for an *arch-deacon*, though such, it is possible, there may be. If these patriots have; and he, moreover, should happen to be *an obnoxious man*, let them appoize the publick of it in time, that, as King James said, he may be "harry'd out of the land."

That this measure is impolitic, according to the *almost unanimous sentiment* of America, rests on the testimony of Messrs. Chase and Paca. This word, ALMOST, is very inconclusive and indefinite; and, therefore, seems well calculated for the purposes of a man, who should be bent on making the experiment, said to be recommended by certain religionists,—"quum prope "nil peccatum sine peccato possit accedere"—*how near he could go to telling a lye, without actually telling one.* If these gentlemen have any other authority for this assertion, which to me seems to be a pretty bold one, than their own conjecture, I think, they should have produced it. America is an extensive country, abounding with inhabitants of very different political and religious creeds. It may, therefore, be hazardous to pronounce decisively, what the *unanimous* sentiment of so various a people is. I have had some occasion to enquire into this matter; and (though, for the reasons already assigned, I would be cautious of speaking positively on a point so difficult to ascertain) the result of my enquiries is, that the people of the church of England have, *almost unanimously*, been advocates for it. The very inconsiderable exception to this in Virginia, hardly deserves mention: if even an opposition to the measure there, appeared to be considerable, I have good reason to believe, it is no longer so. Quakers, who make up the bulk of the people of one province, never, as far as I can learn, have expressed any disapprobation of it: on the contrary, I have been assured, that some of their leading men have heartily wished it to take place; grateful for the unmolested security they enjoy under our establishment, and which their history in America has taught them to be diffident of under the prevalence of any other system. And, it were truly strange, should catholicks be so insensible of the indulgence of government in allowing them a popish bishop at Quebec, a part of whose oath, at his consecration, as appears from the pontifical, published at Rome, 1611, p. 57, is, "Hæreticos & rebelles do-"mino papæ persequor & impugnabo;" *I will attack and persecute hereticks and rebels to our lord the pope,*—be so insensible of the mild and forbearing spirit of our laws in this government, in particular, as, indecently, to murmur against tolerating that church, which gives toleration to all others. The moravians too have a bishop, or bishops, in America; and foresee not, as I can hear of, any harm from their neighbours having them likewise. So that the opposition (and a more unnecessary or unjust one, I think, there never was) has come, chiefly, from one denomination of men—some hot-headed and refractory dissenters in and about New England; whose spirit is such, that, I trust, for the peace and happiness of this western world, every other colony on the continent will leave them, singly, to kick against the ordinances of government. Such appears to me to be the *sentiment* of British America, concerning an episcopate.

I fear, it would be invidious, as, I am sure, it would be difficult, to say who of the clergy are *worthy*, and who *unworthy*. It cannot be those only, as I once suspected, who were against the petition; inasmuch as, out of forty-four, which, I believe, is the number of incumbents in the province, there never were more than *ten* against it: and, in justice to them, I should observe, that they were against it, only at that juncture. To charge any of the clergy of the established church with having acted so very unnatural and inconsistent a part, as that of being adverse to an episcopate, is, in my judgment, grossly to slander them: and, I challenge these men to name one such clergyman *in this government of Maryland.*

One good purpose, at least, I find, will be answered by the introduction of a bishop: it will induce two men on their *knees to bend and to heaven devoutly pray*, in a form of words, which their humility has taught them to consider as not less becoming them, than the poor publican, from whom they seem to be borrowed: and which, perhaps, it would not be amiss for them to repeat even now.

The clergy here live very dispersed, and remote from each other. Their meetings are rare; and, of the few, who attend them, several are under a necessity soon to return to their cures and families. Hence, their conferences are broken and short. This was especially the case at the meeting in 1771. It was thought expedient, that an episcopate should be petitioned for; and committees were appointed to draw up the petitions. The measure itself was *maturely considered*, and *unanimously resolved* on: unfortunately, one of the papers, so hastily drawn up, was not so well considered. At least, I, for my part, think it highly exceptionable, though not in any of the particulars pointed out by the publishers of it. I again desire, it may be remembered, that I speak for myself only; though, I know, there are others who signed it, who now think of it, as I do. It is asserted of Zacharies, that they had "daily and openly called in question the "proprietary's right of presentation." This is wrong, and unjust; inasmuch, as the expression is larger and more comprehensive, than, I believe, the fact will warrant. If some dissenters had acted as it is here said they had, it appeared afterwards, that some of our own communion had done the same. Neither, had it been strictly true, does it appear a good reason to assign for asking a bishop: in such cases, "no de-"gree of support or assistance is needed from episcopal "authority;" nor, if there were, could any be received. When the governor pointed out this impropriety, the few clergymen, who had remained, addressing him again, requested, that he would not shew our papers to the assembly in their then exceptionable form. He, obligingly, did not; and here the affair dropped. So that now to call the clergy to account for this transaction, which themselves had long ago condemned, is just as generous, as it would be industriously to obtain, and expose to the publick the faulty exercises any of us may have made in our school boy days. A reproach it is to have erred; but, the next degree of merit to not having erred at all, is to acknowledge it when we have. The clergy of Maryland, unlike *the lawyers*, know themselves to be fallible men. I feel no shame in owning, I have been wrong: if I did, I should be still more ashamed not to act the part becoming every honest man, and man of honour, in such a case. I do, therefore, thus publickly, ask pardon of the sectaries, for the share which I had in this unsupported charge.

Not to have answered the queries addressed to me on this subject by Messrs. Chase and Paca, would have been inconsistent with the promise I too rashly made them; and yet, in answering them, I find, with concern, I have, unavoidably, been led to trifling. Yet was I not sorry to have an opportunity offered me of giving a true and fair account of an American episcopate, at a time when, as Lord Falkland, in the first Charles's time, was wont to say, "Those, who hate bishops, hate "them worse than the devil; and those who love "them, do not love them so well as their dinners." Clarendon, Hist. Rebellion, Book 3. I therefore beg my readers to bear with me a few moments longer.

Were it possible, that the liberties, either civil or religious, of but the most inconsiderable individual in America could be endangered only by what we ask, I declare, in the sincerity of my heart, I would cease to ask it. But, this is not possible. We petition only to be put on an equal footing with every other religious society. Dissenters, quakers, catholicks, all are completely tolerated: the church of England only wants toleration. Is this equitable—is it decent? What, I pray, has she done, that she alone should be distrusted, and held in fetters? Are her principles inimical to government? No, in every other instance, our constitution speaks a very different language. "If, among "the several denominations of christians, there be *one*, "which has preserved the due medium, in its *discipline*, between tyranny and oppression on the one "hand, and licentiousness and anarchy on the other "—in its *doctrines*, between such claims of infallibility, as preclude all private judgment, and such latitude as would render a revelation insignificant for "the purpose of a rule of faith—in its *worship*, between superstitious and idolatrous pomp, and a neglect of decency and order——if, in its *professed principles*, it be best fitted to promote publick peace and happiness, and, in its *external polity*, best adapted to the form of the civil constitution: and if, over and above all these, it be, in other respects, most conformable to the original standard, and to the usages of the best and purest ages of christianity——such a society of christians (we trust) will ever recommend itself to a *wise and religious legislature*, as worthy of the *first*, and always of the *chief care*." These are the words of that most excellent and learned divine, the late Dr. Fothergill of Oxford: their justness and pertinency will apologise for the length of the quotation. And, if the description be verified in the church of England, alone, the question returns upon us, why is she, alone, to be "*stigmatised* by the want of those "religious privileges, which are granted to all other "denominations of christians whatever, in the British "dominions?" Have her enemies from without ceased to *revile* and *despitefully use her*, that those of her own *household* also must become her *worst foes?* Alas! neither is this the case. Truly deplorable is her situation: her ministers are reproached with being, even proverbially, *unworthy*, yet is she denied the only human means she knows of, to remove the scandal.—— May I, to the reasons already assigned by the writers on this subject, be permitted, without offence; which I wish not to give, to mention two others, which I have heard given, why an episcopate has not yet been granted to America. Those querulous dissenters, before mentioned, in some of the northern governments, working still with the *four leaven* of their ancestors, have been suspected of having raised distrusts and jealousies about episcopacy, to prevent its taking place, with the fond hope, that, in some future period (which every true friend to America must wish may never arrive) when this country shall have shaken off her dependency on the parent-state, from the impossibility of obtaining episcopal ordination, our church must, of necessity, dwindle away, and the dominion of *the saints* prevail? Akin to this is another surmise, that the ministry at home, tenacious of whatever may seem to promise the securing our dependence, with-hold a bishop, merely with the view of making sure of churchmen; lest, having granted our request, when we should be *full*, we might, peradventure, the more readily, *follow the multitude*, to *deny* them, and say, *Who is our Lord?*——Having, professedly, offered these remarks, as conjectures only, I will make no comments upon them: leaving it to every man to lay what stress on them, he shall think they deserve, and to draw his own inferences from them.

If it be not a reproach, I am sure, it is a misfortune, to this country, that so few gentlemen bring up their sons to the church. In other parts of the world, it is thought to be a good way of providing for younger sons. Why is it not so in Maryland? The supposed *instability* of our *establishment* may deter some: the difficulties, and the dangers of a tedious voyage, I know, deter many; some, the expence of it. Though not a native, I have a pleasure in acknowledging, that, as the policy of this country has been, so should it be, to give a preference to natives. Many reasons might be given, why one would wish to see our churches, more especially, filled with our own young men, when equally well qualified for the office. Is it not then, I ask, a strange contradictory policy, to subject them to so needless a risque and expence, before they can be in a capacity to be inducted into vacant livings?

The holy rite of confirmation is considered as an essential by our church; and which, for want of a person capacitated to administer it, the colonists can not have the comfort of. It matters not that many respectable christians, without the pale of our communion, think lightly of this rite,—this happens every day, and will happen, in countless instances—as long, however, as there, certainly, are many thousands of good and blameless subjects, who think it necessary, I desire to know what good reason can be given, why they should not be indulged, as well as other christians are, in the peculiar ceremonies of their respective religions.

I will not deny, that I know of objections to an American episcopate. I know of many, that have been made; and I know of more, that might be made. What human scheme can be proposed, to which objections may not be made? I can, however, with perfect truth, declare, that I have never yet seen any (and I am pretty well read in the controversy) which, I could think, bore any proportion of weight to the arguments that have been given for it. I do not desire, that the publick should be influenced by my opinions, farther than they appear to be well-founded: let every man read, and determine for himself. And yet, in justice to myself, I may observe, that if, after all, I be wrong, few persons have taken more, if so much, pains to be right. I add, and with the more confidence, as no one can suspect me of adulation, that I am firmly persuaded, the clergy have been influenced in this measure, solely, by conscience and principle: and, as they may be supposed to have studied the question more than other persons, some deference, I should imagine, is due to their judgments; and the rather, as they cannot, fairly, be suspected of any undue bias, nor of being tinctured with, what has been called, the *esprit du corps*; inasmuch as, in the words of my opponents, they cannot, possibly, "have any *private views*" "—nothing is to be put into their pockets; on the "contrary, their purses alone, if any, are to be opened on the occasion."

The good people of Maryland, I trust, will excuse me, who have become a publick writer by accident only, and whose *itch* for it, if ever it prevailed, may be supposed to be now pretty well abated, from challenging any persons to refute what I have here advanced. Having, I hope, already said as much as was expected from me on the subject, I have no reluctance to confess, that I will be thankful to be released from it. Nevertheless, if any one shall think, I am materially wrong, and that my errors may be pernicious; exhausted as the subject is, I invite him to say so; and I will, if I have health and leisure, either defend what I have said, if I think it defensible, or fairly confess my mistakes, and thank the friendly hand, that shall point them out. I do, however, most positively, except against such writers as *Crispin*, or *Patuzzi*; for,

"I wage no war with Bedlam, or the Mint." Pope.

Neither will I hold myself bounden to reply to any answers of Messrs. Paca and Chase, unless, indeed, they should happen to be of a very different cast from those I have heretofore had from them; which, perhaps, it were unreasonable and romantic in me to expect. Suffice it, that I say to them, with the good man of Uz, "how forcible are right words; but, what doth "your arguing prove?" For this, let them rail at me, as they list, in their *coteries*, and electioneering clubs; or, even, in the publick prints: I know the charity, and good will, they bear me. Old John Fox, the martyrologist, will tell the reason:—"Si is esset, qui "perbacchari cum iis contra episcopos & archiepiscopos, aut scribam præhere me illorum factioni, hoc "est, insanire cum illis voluissem, nunquam mos in "me aculeos exacuissent."

Fuller's Ch. History, Book IX. p. 267.

I am, with unfeigned gratitude, the publick's much obliged, and most devoted humble servant,

JONATHAN BOUCHER.

Prince-George's county, May the 15th, 1773.

May 25, 1773.

TO THE FIRST CITIZEN.

SIR,

THE freemen of Frederick county (so few of whom you are personally known) are generally acquainted with your merit. The service you have done your country in plainly and clearly stating, and evincing the illegality of the late proclamation for officers' fees appears to them justly to claim their thanks; they have *therefore* directed us, their representatives, to make known their sentiments to you; and we, with pleasure, take this early opportunity of returning *you* the thanks of the freemen of Frederick county for your spirited, manly, and able opposition to that illegal, arbitrary, and unconstitutional measure.

We are, Sir,

With the greatest respect,

Your most obedient servants,

THOMAS SPRIGG WOOTTON,
CHARLES BEATTY,
JONATHAN HAGAR,
HENRY GRIFFITH.

Anne-Arundel county, May 26, 1773.

TO THE FIRST CITIZEN.

SIR,

THE FREEMEN of Anne-Arundel county, on the day of our election, gave us in charge to return you their thanks, for your nervous and masterly defence of the constitution, against the late illegal, arbitrary

and oppreſſive *proclamation*; an exertion of prerogative which in a land of freedom will not, muſt not, be endured.

Be aſſured, Sir, it gives us the ſincereſt joy to ſee your merit ſo generally underſtood and ſo frankly acknowledged, by men who muſt be confeſſed to have nothing in view but the general good; and we gladly execute the commands of our conſtituents, in thus publickly returning you their thanks, for your ſpirited and diſtinguiſhed oppoſition to the proclamation.

We are, Sir, with great reſpect,

Your moſt obedient ſervants,

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON,
THOMAS JOHNSON, junr.
SAMUEL CHASE,
JOHN HALL.

Annapolis, May 25, 1773.

MR. Weſt's extraordinary performance in your Gazette of the 20th, I really believe to be the production of his own fanatick brain. I do not conceive that any other man in the *world* would have been guilty of ſo much ſcurrilous and mean abuſe without confining himſelf to either truth or decency. For ſhame, a *London tobacco merchant* to deſcend ſo low, for being called on to ſettle accounts. A certain letter, dated from Upper-Marlborough, to a certain gentleman, ſince deceaſed, is in ſomewhat ſofter ſtyle, but that *was to take care of the poor planters*, but all in good time, *laſt hardened impudence indeed*. I poſitively deny to have any other view but a ſettlement of accounts, which I could not obtain; if S. W. thought any publication of mine would affect him in his buſineſs, Why did he not prevent it, by delivering an account and ſettling? I aſked nothing more, *he ſays* he ſhewed part of the accounts to Mr. Jacques and Mr. Craufurd, Why not all? Whereas the ſloop Hawk, a negro conſignment in 1761, and the ſloop Ranger, both remain unſettled, that's of a piece with his uniform behaviour through life; my ſaying I ſhould be glad to exchange receipts is very true (knowing the man) I wanted a ſettlement, and declared I would give twenty guineas to be clear of S. Weſt, though he appeared to be debtor on my books of about £. 40 ſterling and £. 200 currency, I did not know, but from his uſual dexterity and ingenuity in ſettling accounts, perhaps he might bring me in debt; he happens to have credit in December 1767, for £. 26 : 12 : 6 currency, the freight of rum and ſugar, and if there's any other matter to be paſt to his credit with me, it's his own fault, and not mine; however, on a liquidation of accounts, I wiſh him to have every credit he is entitled to; I dare ſay my books will bear examining as well as S. Weſt's, though perhaps not kept with equal ingenuity; I pay my juſt debts when demanded, *he dont do more*. S. Weſt hath aſſured the publick that he would leave our affair to reference, and an award may be entered the firſt court, in order to have a ſettlement of accounts, with which I am well ſatisfied, and rejoice that my appeal to that reſpectable tribunal hath had its deſired effect, having gained my point, I ſhall not continue ſo diſagreeable a controverſy, but treat his malevolent publications, that he hath or may ſet forth, as I do him, with the utmoſt contempt.

JUDSON COOLIDGE.

Prince George's county, Queen-Anne, May 22, 1773.

BEING deſirous of ſtanding fair in the good opinion of the publick, and to prevent unfavourable impreſſions; I do thus publickly requeſt Mr. Stephen Weſt (if not too buſy loading his ſhips) to be explicit, and let the publick know what he intended to inſinuate by ſaying in his reply to Capt. Coolidge in this gazette, No. 1445. "What they will aſſert under "their hands, after my being preſent, and aſking a "few queſtions, I ſhall pay due reſpect to" *God bleſs us!* What, Mr. Weſt's preſence influence me? *Prodigious!* Who will believe it? *The ſame* Mr. Stephen Weſt proceeds "I have ſuch authentic accounts, pa"pers and vouchers, under the hands of thoſe very "perſons, the ſame Cap. Judſon Coolidge, the ſame "Mr. William Brogden, and the ſame Mr. Singleton "Wootton, (I mean no reflection on the two laſt, "unleſs they wantonly lent their names) ready to be "produced, as will ſtaſh conviction on any ſenſible "mind."

Mr. Weſt, mindful of what little weight his bare aſſertion would have with thoſe who *know him*, has moſt artfully introduced the names of two very reſpectable gentlemen, Meſſrs. Craufurd and Jacques; I ſhall be thankful to thoſe gentlemen would they inform the publick, whether, any papers Mr. Weſt laid before them, will *ſtaſh conviction* againſt me, if not, then muſt the publick be convinced, that Mr. Weſt made uſe of thoſe gentlemens names to give a ſanction to a moſt infamous falſhood.

I am not directly nor indirectly concerned in the diſpute ſubſiſting between Capt. Coolidge and Mr. Weſt, nor ſwayed by partiality or influenced by any other prejudice than that which I wiſh ever to indulge in behalf of an honeſt man. Capt. Coolidge appeared to me very deſirous of a ſettlement, and that I did ſeveral times apply (at the requeſt of Capt. Coolidge) to Mr. Weſt for his account is a fact, that *the ſame* Mr. Stephen Weſt will not deny; why then Mr. Weſt ſhould ſo baſely endeavour to depreciate and vilify my character is what I cannot conceive.

"Wantonly lent their names." Mr. Weſt ſeems mighty fond of this word wanton, I believe there is a WANTON bunch of them.——However, I beg he would not *wantonly ſtaſh* abuſe againſt me, for though I am not ambitious of attaining to the character of a fine writer, or a crafty London merchant, yet I wiſh to ſupport the character of an honeſt man; *I have a proper regard* for, and *mean no reflection on the ſame* Mr. Stephen Weſt, if he blots out his *wanton* attack againſt me.

SINGLETON WOOTTON.

Annapolis, May 26, 1773.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber at publick vendue, on Monday the 5th day of July next, on the premiſes, if fair, if not the next fair day,

ABOUT five hundred acres, part of that valuable tract of land, called Middle Plantation, lying in Anne-Arundel county, between the head of South-river and Patuxent; alſo about forty acres of choice meadow adjoining the ſaid land. The land is level, and the ſoil good, either for planting or farming; it is pleaſantly ſituated, about two miles from two merchant mills, and about the ſame diſtance from a navigable water, where ſhips frequently load, and is a market for all ſorts of grain. The purchaſer will be put into poſſeſſion the 25th Nov. next, and have the liberty to ſow grain this ſummer.

ts NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

May 12, 1773.

To be ſold for London bills, or cash, or leaſed for a term of years,

THE houſe and lot now in the occupation of Mrs. Mary Hawkins, in Piſcataway; the dwelling-houſe is commodious, and well calculated for the entertainment of travellers and others, with ſuitable out houſes, and a large garden and yard well paled in with locuſt poſts: there is likewiſe great plenty of room on the ſaid lot, for building or other improvements, near and adjoining the main county road. Credit will be given for one half the money twelve months, on giving bond and ſecurity if required, to

1m THOMAS DENT.

May 28, 1773.

JOHN BOYD,

Has juſt imported from LONDON,

A LARGE and well aſſorted parcel of capital drugs, and compound medicines, which he will ſell on terms that will make it the intereſt of gentlemen of the faculty and others to deal with him, at his medicinal Store in BALTIMORE.

He has alſo imported from the original warehouſes, the whole catalogue of *patent medicines* generally uſed in this country——The moſt ſaleable of Doctor Hill's noſtrums, Ward's famed compoſitions, alſo a variety of *perfumery* of the moſt fragrant odours; ſuch as eſſence of bergamot, oranges, lemons, jeſſamy, lavender, roſemary, &c. Hungary and lavender waters ——Likewiſe a quantity of freſheſt *ſpicery* well cured, and carefully preſerved, as cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, black, white, long, and Jamaica peppers, cardamon ſeeds, &c. His grocery articles are of the firſt quality, conſiſting of delicious Florence, and Lucca olive oils, Montpelier vinegar, exceeding fine, at 12/6 per gallon; good white wine ditto——Raiſins, ſago, ſalup, ſugarcandy, pearl barley, &c. Houſe, ſhip, and carriage painters will find at his ſtore, a compleat aſſortment of colours for their buſineſs: He has white lead ground and dry, yellow and brown ochres ditto, Spaniſh brown, Venetian red, vermillion, red lead, roſe pink, ſtone ochre, lampblack, ivory ditto, Pruſſian blues, from No. 1 to No 5, chalk, Spaniſh whiting, kings yellow, varniſh, tools, bruſhes, and camel hair pencils, with linſeed oil, boiled or raw, by any quantity. Apothecaries ſhop furniture, a few ſets of elegant pocket inſtruments, in pouches, and ſhagreen caſes, lancets, toothdrawers, ſcalpels, &c. all from the moſt approved workmen.——Said Boyd is determined to ſell his goods for a very moderate profit, at his uſual credit, but expects punctual payments, or at leaſt intereſt, if accounts are not diſcharged within the limited time. He will be much obliged, if all perſons who are indebted to him above twelve months, will pleaſe to pay off their accounts, on or before the twenty-fifth of July next.

N. B. An active ſober young lad, inclinable to ſtudy phyſic and acquire an acquaintance with the druggiſt buſineſs, may be admitted on advantageous terms, by applying ſpeedily to

JOHN BOYD.

May 20, 1773.

ALL perſons indebted to Meſſrs. Barnes and Ridgate, for dealings at their ſeveral ſtores, at Port-Tobacco, Benedict, and Newport, in Charles county; and George-Town, in Frederick county, are deſired to ſettle their reſpective accounts, with the ſeveral factors herein after mentioned, who are appointed for that purpoſe, by us the ſubſcribers truſtees of the ſaid Barnes and Ridgate. For dealings at Port-Tobacco, with Zephaniah Turner; at Benedict, with Alexander M'Pherſon; at Newport, with Joſeph Gevinn, junr. at George-Town, with Thomas Johns. Thoſe who refuſe or neglect to comply with this requeſt by the firſt day of July next, may depend that ſuits will be commenced againſt them without reſpect of perſons. And the creditors of the ſaid Barnes and Ridgate are deſired to attend at Port-Tobacco on the 28th day of June next, when a ſtate of their affairs will be laid before ſuch creditors, by

JOHN ROGERS,
THOMAS STONE,
PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

Baltimore, May 22, 1773.

RAN away on Wedneſday the 5th inſt. an apprentice lad, named Arthur Shine, between fifteen and ſixteen years old, is country born; had on, when he went away, an old check ſhirt, new oſnabrig trouſers, his own light brown hair, little eyes ſunk in his head; by report is gone off in a boat to Virginia. Whoever will bring or ſend him home to the ſubſcriber in Baltimore-town, ſhall have five ſhillings for their trouble.

ROBERT MOORE.

May 20, 1773.

In purſuance of a deed executed on the 18th day of May, 1773, by Meſſrs. John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, joint partners in trade, to us the ſubſcribers, in truſt for the payment of their debts in the manner in the ſaid deed expreſſed, which deed is recorded among the records of Charles county,

NOTICE is hereby given to the county creditors of the ſaid John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, and the holders of bonds and other ſpecialties, and bills of exchange, actually and bona fide executed and drawn by the ſaid John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, in the province of Maryland, that we have appointed the twenty firſt day of February next, to meet the ſaid creditors in the town of Port-Tobacco in Charles county, in the ſaid province of Maryland, for the purpoſe of receiving their claims in writing againſt the ſaid John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, joint partners in trade as aforeſaid, and releaſes of the perſons of the ſaid John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate. And that all thoſe of the ſaid creditors, who ſhall neglect or refuſe to ſignify their claims in writing to us or one of us, or who ſhall neglect or refuſe to releaſe and acquit the perſons of the ſaid John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, in conſideration of the benefit and advantages the ſaid creditors are to receive under the ſaid deed, on or before the ſaid twenty-firſt day of February next, will be barred and excluded from all manner of benefit and advantage under the ſaid truſt deed, and the powers therein contained, according to the purport true intent and meaning thereof.

JOHN ROGERS,
THOMAS STONE,
PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

Prince-George's county, May 21, 1773.

A CONSIDERABLE part of the publick money for this year being ſtill unpaid, the ſubſcriber gives notice, that he will attend as follows in order to receive it, when he hopes all perſons that have not paid will come prepared to diſcharge their balances.

RALPH FORSTER, Sheriff.

At Nottingham,	the 16th and 17th June,
At Piſcataway,	18th and 19th ditto.
At Broad creek,	the 21ſt,
At Bladenſburg,	the 22d and 23d.
At Queen-Anne,	the 24th, and at
Upper-Marlborough,	the 25th and 26th ditto.

Annapolis, May 26, 1773.

THE ſubſcriber who ſerved his time with Mr. Thomas Callahan of this city, has juſt opened Shop at Mr. Martin Waters's, oppoſite John Ridout's, Eſq; where he intends to carry on the tailoring buſineſs in all its branches. Thoſe gentlemen that will favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done in the neateſt and moſt reaſonable manner, by

'Their moſt obedient humble ſervant,

6w LEWIS LEWIS.

TWELVE POUNDS REWARD.

May 17, 1773.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcribers, living on Elk Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, two convict Servant men, viz. Anthony Jackſon, born in the weſt of England, and ſpeaks a little in that dialect, about twenty five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, a red faced well-looking fellow, ſtoops in the ſhoulders, has ſhort brown hair, and thin dark beard, has a down look when ſpoken to: had on, and took with him, when he went away, two oſnabrig ſhirts, a pair of coarſe country linen trouſers, two pair of country made old ſhoes, a felt hat, white cotton and kerſey jacket much worn, and an iron collar.——John Jones, an Iriſhman, about eighteen years of age, five feet three or four inches high, ſhort dark hair, black eyes, fair complexion, and freſh coloured: Had on, and took with him, a light coloured foreſt cloth coat, with a piece of linſey about two inches broad down the back, a jacket of the ſame, old felt hat, a pair of greaſy leather breeches, coarſe yarn ſtockings, one pair of thread ditto, oſnabrig ſhirt, and an iron collar.

Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in any jail, ſo that their maſters may get them again, ſhall receive if taken ten miles from home, forty ſhillings; if twenty miles, four pounds; if forty miles, eight pounds; and if out of the province, the above reward; or half for either one of them (including what the law allows) and reaſonable charges if brought home to

w4 JOHN HOOD, junr.
JOSEPH HOBBS, junr.

N. B. It is probable they may cut off their hair and get their collars taken off. All maſters of veſſels are forwarned carrying them off at their peril.

May 27, 1773.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A SKILFUL perſon who will undertake to repair and enlarge the publick wharf at Charles-town, Cecil county. Any perſon willing to contract for the ſame, is requeſted to apply to the commiſſioners for ſaid town, or any of them. As it will be a very conſiderable job, whoever applies muſt come well recommended.

Signed by order of the commiſſioners,

THOMAS HUGHES, Clerk.

SUPPLEMENT to the *MARYLAND* GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1773.

William Whetcroft, goldſmith and jeweller, at his ſhop in Weſt-ſtreet, has for ſale,

A LARGE quantity of ſilver work ready made, ſuch as ſilver coffee pots, tea-pots, waiters, tankards, quart, pint, and half pint cans, ſugar-diſhes and baſkets, cream-pots and cows, butter-boats chaſed and plain, pepper caſtors, ſalts chaſed and plain, ſoop-ladles and ſpoons, table, deſert, marrow, and tea-ſpoons, ſugar-tongs, joint and ſpring ſilver ſpurs, plated ditto, whiſtles, punch ladles and ſtrainers, morocco pocket-books, ſilver pencils, nutmeg-graters, with a great variety of new faſhion ſilver ſhoe-buckles, ſet ſhoe, knee, and ſtock-buckles, paſte, marquiſite, and garnet combs, hair flowers of all ſorts, and beautiful paſte necklaces with ear-rings to match them in caſes; new faſhion ſtay hooks, ſettings for miniature pictures and bracelets ſet round with garnets, diamond, topaz, garnet, amethyſt, cornelian, and hoop-rings; box lockets ſet round with garnets, ſilver ditto ſet round with marquiſites, with plain gold ones of different prices; gold and ſilver thimbles, ear-rings of different kinds, garnet broaches ſet in gold and ſilver, plain gold ditto, cornelian ſeals ſet in gold, with a great variety of others ſet in ſilver and pinch-beck, ſet pins of all ſorts, mocoa ſleeve-buttons ſet in gold, white and brown chriſtals in ditto, with almoſt every kind of locket buttons, all which he will ſell on very reaſonable terms; and as he has the greateſt part of them manufactured at his own ſhop, and can depend on the goodneſs of the work, he will engage if any perſon ſhould buy any jewelling work from him, and that any of the ſtones ſhould happen to drop out, that he will reſet it gratis: he likewiſe carries on the clock and watch-making buſineſs as uſual, and has for ſale ſome extreme good eight day and twenty-four hour clocks, with a great variety of watches of different prices, both in gold, ſilver, and fiſhſkin caſes, which he will engage are as good as can be imported for the ſame price, and for the encouragement of ſuch gentlemen and ladies, as may pleaſe to deal with him, he will engage any watches he ſells with his own name, that he will keep them in repair for three ſhillings and ſix-pence yearly, provided they don't get ill uſage, and ſuch gentlemen or ladies that chuſe to commit their watches to his care to be repaired if he do not make them anſwer their expectations he will return them the money they paid him; he alſo covers caſes with ſhagreen or fiſhſkin, and makes them look as well as they did at firſt.

N. B. He likewiſe takes care of clocks in this town, and will keep them in good order, and ſend a man once a week to examine them and wind them up for fifteen ſhillings yearly; he gives the higheſt prices for old gold, ſilver, and ſilver-lace.

March 16, 1773.

THE Subſcriber gives this publick Notice to all his former good Cuſtomers, and to other Gentlemen, that he now lives in the Houſe where Mr. *William Hutchings* lately dwelt, near the Head of the Dock, in the City of *Annapolis*, that he hath provided himſelf with every Neceſſary for the Reception of Gentlemen in the Tavern Way. Thoſe Gentlemen who are pleaſed to favour him with their kind Cuſtom may depend on the beſt Treatment, as it ſhall be my conſtant Endeavour to pleaſe. I ſhould at all Times be glad to do any Kind of Buſineſs for my Cuſtomers, as they think proper to communicate to me, in the beſt Manner I can.

I am the Publick's moſt obliged humble Servant,

2m HENRY GASSAWAY.

N. B. I have a very careful Overſeer at my Farm, within a Mile of Town, that underſtands the Management of Horſes, if Gentlemen chooſe to ſend their Horſes to paſture they ſhall be taken Care of agreeable to their Orders; there is a fine large Paſture well fenced in, a good Stable, and other Conveniences, that Gentlemen may have them provided for in the beſt Manner; all Care ſhall be taken that they do not get away. If they ſhould I will not ſee them forth coming. H. G.

Baltimore, April 13, 1773.

AS I purpoſe to embark for England either in the fall of the preſent or ſpring of next year, I deſire all perſons who yet owe me money for dealings with Hudſon and Thompſon, and thoſe whoſe accounts are due for goods bought from myſelf, to come without delay and pay me their reſpective balances; which only will prevent their being ſued to the next ſeptember provincial or november county courts.

I have now on hand about £. 3500 coſt of well laid in and aſſorted dry goods, which I will ſell at a very low rate all together or in parcels, and will make the payments convenient to the purchaſers.

tf HENRY THOMSON.

He has alſo for ſale a few pipes of excellent Madeira bill wine, imported by himſelf, a quantity of Virginia pork in barrels, and a ſchooner of about 16 or 1800, and another of 1000 buſhels burthen.

By Virtue of a Deed of Truſt from Captain William Richardſon, *for the Benefit of his Creditors,*

To be ſold on Wedneſday the 4th of Auguſt *next, by publick Sale, at the Houſe of Mrs.* Chilton, *in* Baltimore-Town,

THAT valuable and well known Tract of Land called *Colrain*, ſaid to contain near 800 Acres, though only patented for 602 Acres. There are about 100 Acres cleared, being the pooreſt Part of the Land, whereon is built, a framed Dwelling-Houſe, 30 by 20 Feet, with Brick Chimnies, having Two Rooms below and Three above, a Kitchen, Meat-Houſe, Milk-Houſe on a Spring, Hen-Houſe, Corn-Houſe, Stables and Barn, and an exceeding good Apple Orchard, about 40 Acres of Meadow are cleared, and under middling Fence; Part whereof is embanked Marſh, the Reſt white Oak Bottom, and upwards of 100 Acres more may be made. This Land abounds with Locuſt, Maple, Hickory, red and white Oak, and is conveniently ſituated in *Baltimore* County, upon *Buſh* River, 4 Miles from *Buſh-Town* and *Joppa*, and 22 from *Baltimore-Town*. There is a good Fiſhery, particularly of Herrings in the Seaſon, and plenty of wild Fowl. It is ſuppoſed to contain plenty of Iron Ore from the Appearances, is convenient to many Furnaces, and hath a good Landing. Twelve Months Credit will be given to the Purchaſer, and if any inclinable to purchaſe privately, they may know the Terms, by applying to Mr. *James Chriſtie*, Merchant, in *Baltimore-Town*; and Capt. *William Richardſon* will attend on the Premiſes to ſhow the Land.

JOHN FINLATER and Co.

Late from Europe, *Wheelwrights, oppoſite the new Buildings on the Dock,*

TAKE the Liberty of acquainting the Publick, that they propoſe carrying on the various Branches of the Buſineſs, ſuch as Carriages and Wheels of all Kinds for Coaches, Berlins, Poſt-Chariots, Curricles, Sulkies, and ſingle Horſe Chaiſes; alſo Waggons, Carts, Ploughs, and Harrows, on the neateſt Conſtruction; likewiſe Carriages and Wheels of all Kinds painted and varniſhed in the beſt Manner.

Thoſe who pleaſe to honour them with their Commands may be aſſured, that a ſpeedy Execution of their Work and Attention to Buſineſs will entitle them to their Favours, and in ſome Meaſure recommend them to the Encouragement of the Publick; and they pledge their Honour that for Neatneſs and Elegance, they flatter themſelves, th y are able to excel any of the Buſineſs ever arrived in *Annapolis*. w6

Elk-Ridge, December 29, 1772.

WHEREAS Mr. *Caleb Dorſey*, late of *Anne-Arundel* County, deceaſed, did by his laſt will and Teſtament, bearing Date the 14th Day of *March* laſt paſt, order and direct ſundry Lands to be ſold, *viz.* a Tract or Parcel of Land, called *Caleb's Delight Enlarged*; alſo a Tract, called *Timber-Ridge*, and Part of a Tract, called *The Mill Frog*, all adjoining and lying in *Frederick* County, near *Simpſon's* Tavern, about Thirty Miles from *Elk-Ridge Landing*, and contains about Two Thouſand Four Hundred Acres. The ſaid Land is well adapted to farming, and will be ſold on the 29th Day of *June* next, in ſmall Parcels, or in any Manner that may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers;—Alſo Two Thirds of about Seven Thouſand Acres of Land, lying in *Anne-Arundel* County, on *Curtis's-Creek*, about Seven Miles from *Baltimore-Town*, on which is a Furnace, a good Dwelling-Houſe, and ſundry Out-Houſes, with a good Griſt-Mill, and Saw-Mill: The Land is well timbered and the Water navigable, within Fifty Yards of the Furnace Door, and will be expoſed to ſale on the 20th Day of *July* following. The Terms will be made known on the Days of Sale, by

MICHAEL PUE, Executor,

tf MILCAH DORSEY, } Executrixes.
ELEANOR DORSEY }

N. B. All Perſons having juſt Claims againſt the Eſtate, are deſired to bring them in legally proved, and thoſe who are indebted to the Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to Two or more of the Executors only.

Queen-Anne's county, May 3, 1773.

BEING in a great meaſure a ſtranger to the affairs of my late huſband, the Rev. Matthias Harris, and being deſirous of getting information relative thereto; I hereby requeſt that every perſon to whom he is indebted will be kind enough to let me know their reſpective claims, with the nature of each of them, within two months from this date, that I may take the moſt prudent ſteps in order to have them adjuſted.

3w HESTER HARRIS.

May 1, 1773.

THE Land office iſſue warrants as formerly, and all perſons who have made application for warrants or any kind of buſineſs in that office, are deſired to apply, that they may not loſe the benefit of ſuch application.

Signed per order,

WILLIAM STEUART, C. L. Off.

CHARLES JACOB and ABRAHAM CLAUDE, WATCHMAKERS FROM LONDON,

Have juſt opened Shop, oppoſite Mr. Gkiſelin's, *in* Weſt-Street, Annapolis,

WHERE they repair all Sorts of repeating, horizontal, and plain Watches, in the neateſt and moſt approved Manner, and at the moſt reaſonable Rates. Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen that pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom, may depend on having their Work done with the greateſt Punctuality and Exactneſs, as they will execute all the Work themſelves without employing any other Perſon, and engage their Work for one Year: They will alſo ſupply any Perſon with Watches of their own make, and warrant them as good as if bought in *London*.

Annapolis, February 15, 1773.

JOSHUA COLLINS,

Muſical Inſtrument-maker and Turner from MANCHESTER,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Publick, that he has commenced the ſaid Branches of Buſineſs, at Meſſrs. *Shaw* and *Chiſholm's* Cabinet Shop; where all Sorts of Turner's Work is executed in the compleateſt Manner; alſo German and Common Flutes, Hautboys, Fifes, &c. of all Sorts and Sizes; all Sorts of Muſical Inſtruments repaired, Harpſicords, Forte Pianos, or any ſtringed Inſtruments put in tune. He has opened an Evening School for Muſick, at Mr. *John Hepburn's*, where he teaches the moſt modern and approved Methods of playing the German Flute, Hautboy, Clarinet, Baſſoon, &c. Having been educated in that Science, under the Care of ſome of the greateſt Maſters in *England*. Thoſe whom it may pleaſe to encourage the Subſcriber may depend on being ſerved on the moſt reaſonable Terms; and ſuch Gentlemen as cannot attend his Evening School may be waited on in the Day Time at their own Apartments,

By their very humble Servant,

w4 JOSHUA COLLINS.

Port-Tobacco, February 23, 1773.

ALL Perſons indebted to Meſſ. *John Jamieſon* and ſon, for Dealings with their *Port-Tobacco, Newport*, and *Vienna* Stores, are deſired to make immediate Payment to

10w GEORGE GRAY.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

for raiſing 1350 Dollars, for repairing the Road from *Connolloway* to *The winding Ridge*.

Number of Prizes.		Dollars.			Dollars.
1	of	300	is		300
3	of	100	are		300
6	of	50	are		300
51	of	20	are		300
30	of	10	are		300
60	of	5	are		300
75	of	4	are		300
850	of	3	are		2550
1040 Prizes			are		4650
1960 Blanks			gain		1350

3000 Tickets at Two Dollars each amount to 6000

BY the above Scheme there are not Two Blanks to a Prize, and the Prizes ſubject to no Deduction; and as there are many of them very valuable, it is not doubted but the Tickets will very ſoon be diſpoſed of, eſpecially as a great Number of them are already engaged.

The Drawing to begin at *Hagar's-Town*, on Tueſday the Third Day of *Auguſt* next if full, or ſooner if ſooner full, in the Preſence of Three Managers at leaſt, and as many of the Adventurers as chooſe to attend.

The Managers are, Meſſ. *Thomas Criſſop, Michael Criſſop, James Wood, Jonathan Hagar, John Swan, James Caldwell, John Caldwell*, and *Richard Yeates*.

A Liſt of Prizes will be publiſhed in the *Maryland* Gazette, which will be ready to be paid in One Month after the Drawing. Thoſe not demanded within Six Months will be deemed as generouſly given towards repairing the aforeſaid Road.

Tickets may be had of any of the Managers.

Juſt imported from London, and to be ſold by SHAW and CHISHOLM, Cabinet and Chairmakers, in Church ſtreet, near the dock, a neat and general aſſortment of Joiners and Cabinetmakers tools, viz.

NEAT braſs mounted ſtocks with 36 bits for each; common ditto with one bit for tapping caſks; jack, trying, ſmoothing, and jointer planes; double iron'd drying and ſmoothing ditto; double member'd faſh planes; altrical, ogee, quarter round, and ſnipe bill ditto; beet planes with box edges; ſquare, ſcew, and ſide rabbet planes; faſh, moving, and common fillaſters; cornice, raiſing, nozing, and neck mould planes; table, ſcratch, bead, and ſpring ditto; deal grooving planes of different ſizes braſs mounted; plows with 6 irons, and one regular ſet of hollows and rounds, &c.

To be ſold by publick vendue, on the 10th of June next, all the real eſtate belonging to the Buſh River Iron Works Company, at the head of Buſh River, in Baltimore county, Maryland, now laid out in the following lots for the conveniency of ſale.

No. I. THE principal ſeat, containing about 50 acres, on which are an iron furnace not in uſe, a merchant mill, &c. with a very fine ſtream of water with the mill race and dam; about 20 acres of this lot is very fine improved meadow, and moſt of the 50 acres may be watered from the race, and are very rich. There are divers ſmall houſes, out houſes, &c. on this lot, which are pleaſantly ſituated at Buſh Town. The ſtream is capable of manufacturing 30,000 buſhels of wheat, is in an extraordinary fine wheat country, and about 25 miles from Baltimore Town, 45 from York Town in Pennſylvania, and a good road. The mills are at the head of navigable water, and the flour barrels may be rolled out of the mill into craft, and tranſported from thence by water to Baltimore Town or head of Elk at nine pence per barrel.

No II. Is a tract of land called Coomb's Adventure, lying on Patapſco River, diſtant about 2 miles from Baltimore Town, containing by eſtimation, about 175 acres. On this land is one of the beſt banks of iron ore in the province, and is accommodated with every convenience to render it valuable; it lays high and dry, and a veſſel of 200 tons may lay to the ſhore. This land is a remarkable ſituation for a gentleman's ſeat.

No. III. & V. Contain about 7 acres, adjoining Buſh Town, between the furnace race and Binam's run, are pleaſantly ſituated on the main road, and very convenient buildings.

No. VI. Is one acre of ditto land.

No VII. Is about 8 acres above the old race and dam, adjoining John Lee Webſter's land; is valuable meadow land.

No. VIII. Is 25 acres near Buſh Town, on the weſt ſide of Binams run, below the dam, ſome of it good meadow ground, the remainder fine tillable land.

No. IX. Is about 31 acres above the dam, adjoining James Mauthers's, part of it fine meadow land.

No. X. Is about 5 acres, between the old race and the dam along ſide of the run.

No. XVI. Is about 230 acres, part of the north end of Nova Scotia; this land is moſtly level, full of good timber, and is very fine land.

No. XVII. Contains about 270 acres, part of the ſame tract, much as above, but has ſome more valuable meadow ground.

No. XVIII. Contains about 130 acres, nearly qualified with No. 17.

No. XIX. Part of Abbott's foreſt, contains 121 acres, about 30 acres of which is ſome of the fineſt meadow ground in the province; the whole full of fine timber.

No XX. & XXI. Part of Nova Scotia, on the weſt ſide of James's run, near Buſh Town, part of it good meadow, and contains about 100 acres.

No. XXII. Part of two tracts near Buſh Town, lying between Hannah Richardſon's and the poſt road, containing about 130 acres.

No. XXIII. Is part of Friendſhip, between the main road and James Webſter's plantation, contains about 80 acres, pleaſantly ſituated.

No. XXIV. Is 20 acres of land, has on it a ſtone griſt mill on a good ſtream of water, within 400 yards of tide water.

No. XXV. Is a wharf on the river for unloading veſſels at.

No. XXVI. Is part of Nova Scotia near Buſh Town, contains about 30 acres.

No. XXVII. Is part of Broken Iſlands, about 9 acres, at the old mine bank.

No. XXVIII. Part of Friendſhip at the north ſide of the poſt road, adjoining Hannah Richardſon's, containing about 61 acres.

No XXIX. Part of ditto lying on each ſide of the poſt road, containing about 180 acres.

No. XXXI. Contains about 134 acres, known by the name of Hughs's Lands, on the poſt road about three miles from Buſh Town, adjoining navigation, and is a pleaſant ſeat.

No. XXXII. Part of two tracts, containing about 300 acres, is good farming land, on which is a good plantation, a great proſpect of iron ore, a good orchard, and many fruit trees.

All the above lands are ſituated near Buſh Town, and none more than three or four miles from navigable water. The ſale to be held at Buſh Town. Reaſonable credit will be given to the purchaſers on giving bond with approved ſecurity. The premiſes may be view'd any time before the day of ſale, and the ſeveral lots (above deſcribed) ſhewn, by applying to Iſaac Webſter near Buſh Town, William Cox, or Thomas Rond ſon of John. w4

Annapolis, May 4, 1773.

JANE and Anne Nelſon, have juſt imported, a neat aſſortment of the neweſt faſhion millenary, which they will ſell on very reaſonable terms.

PATRICK TONRY,

TAKES this Method to Inform the Publick, that he has opened Tavern in a neat commodious Houſe for that purpoſe, ſituated in *Eaſt-Street*, a few Doors below Mr. *James Brice*'s new Houſe, being near and very convenient to the Dock; and as he has provided himſelf with a good Stock of Liquors, and Accommodations for Travellers, as alſo good Stabling and Provender for Horſes, thoſe Gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their company may depend on his utmoſt Endeavours to give them Satisfaction.

Said *Tonry* propoſes alſo, for the Convenience of Travellers betwixt *Annapolis* and *Baltimore-Town*, to erect Two Cariages, to begin the Second Week in *March* inſt. to carry Paſſengers to and from ſaid Town, in the following Manner, viz. To ſet out One Carriage from his ſaid Houſe, on every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday, preciſely at Half after Eight o'Clock in the Morning, will ſtop One Hour at Mr. *Charles Dodd*'s about Half Way to *Baltimore*, and from thence proceed to Capt. *Limes*'s in *Baltimore-Town*; and return from ſaid *Limes*'s for *Annapolis* every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday Morning, at Seven o'Clock, will wait for any Paſſengers to breakfaſt at Mr. *Kelſo*'s Tavern at the Ferry, and to dine at Mr. *Footrell*'s, where *John M'Donall* lately lived, and from thence to ſaid *Tonry*'s Houſe in *Annapolis*; where, as alſo at Capt. *Limes*'s, a Perſon will be appointed to let Seats to Paſſengers at 10*s*. each from *Baltimore* to *Annapolis*, and the like Sum from *Annapolis* to *Baltimore*. Outſide Paſſengers or any Child under Ten Years of Age at Half Price. Seats to be held as applied for. Small Parcels will be carried from *Annapolis* to *Baltimore* and from *Baltimore* to *Annapolis* at reaſonaple Rates.

N. B. Said *Tonry* will purchaſe a Quantity of Rye at 3*s*. and Barley at 4*s*. *per* Buſhel, if delivered at his Houſe in *Annapolis*, where may be had good Geneva, by Wholeſale or Retail, at reaſonable Rates. 8w

April 27, 1773.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on the 11th inſt. an Iriſh convict ſervant man, named William Weldon, about five feet five inches high, ſandy coloured ſhort hair, and his beard when grown entirely red, with a remarkable mould on his right cheek, ſurrounded with red hair which he will not have ſhaved off; a joiner by trade, ſpeaks much with the brogue, and is very fond of liquor: had on and took with him, a check and an oſnabrig ſhirt, country made ſhoes, old felt hat, halfthick jacket, and a pair of dark coloured broad cloth breeches.

Whoever takes up the above ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive five pounds reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

STEPHEN STEWARD.

ALL perſons having accounts and debts with Thomas Harwood, jun. and John Brice, of more than one year ſtanding, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and as their partneſhip is now at an end, it is requeſted that their cuſtomers who have accounts of an early date will call and cloſe them, when convenient, which will ſave a great deal of trouble to *Their much obliged,*

And very humble ſervant,

tf THOMAS HARWOOD, jun.

N. B. Thomas Harwood, jun. intends to import goods, and the buſineſs will then be carried on by Thomas and Benjamin Harwood, who will gladly ſerve all that may incline to favour them with their cuſtom.

THE ſubſcriber hereby takes this method of informing his old acquaintance, and the publick in general, that he now keeps the Kings Arms Tavern on Corn-hill, in Annapolis, between the ſtadt-houſe and the dock; and as his houſe is very convenient for the reception of gentlemen travellers and others, and he having furniſhed himſelf with the beſt of liquors and other accommodations for that purpoſe, hopes to merit the approbation of all who may think proper to favour him with their company. He alſo keeps the beſt timothy and clover hay, oats, &c.

tf BERIAH MAYBURY.

N. B. Any gentlemen, ſuch as jurymen or any others, having buſineſs in Annapolis ſo as to be detained more than a day or two, he boards by the day if they think proper; he takes yearly boarders alſo on the moſt eaſy terms. He has for ſale a ſloop of about thirty tons burthen, well rigged with a new ſuit of ſails, which he will ſell cheap for caſh or ſhort credit.——He has likewiſe for ſale, a compleat ſet of well ſeaſoned ſhip blocks, and a handſome figure head for a ſhip.—He continues to keep a boat and hands as uſual, and has a negro pilot very capable of conducting a ſhip to and from any part of the bay.

Lower Marlborough, January 19, 1773.

To be ſold by Wholeſale at a low Advance, for Caſh or Bills,

ABOUT Fifteen Hundred Pounds prime Coſt of Goods, well aſſorted.

tf COLIN CAMPBELL.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Capt. Henry Morgan, late of Baltimore county, in Maryland, deceaſed, either by bills, bonds, proteſted bills of exchange, notes of hand, accounts, or otherwiſe, are hereby deſired to call and pay the ſame, or give ſecurity for the payments, on or before the firſt day of june next, or they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs, without further notice or reſpect of perſons; and all perſons who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in regularly atteſted that they be adjuſted and paid, by

ALEX. M'MECHAN, & JAMES MORGAN, } Adminiſtrators.

w6

THE noted Engliſh dray horſe, imported by Mr. Gough, ſtands in Baltimore-town, and will cover mares at 40 ſhillings the ſeaſon.——Mr. Elie Dorſey, ſen. on Elk ridge, has two of the above horſe's colts out of common half-blooded mares that he refuſed 50 pounds a piece for at two years old; his colts in general prove him well qualified to croſs the ſtrain with blooded, half-blooded and country mares for carriage and draught horſes. 6w

Benedict, April, 27, 1773.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber a black mare, about twelve or thirteen hands high, branded on one of her ſhoulders G M hanging mane, a ſwitch tail, it is imagined ſhe was carried off by a negro fellow, named Will, belonging to Mary Anderſon, near Benedict, who has been run away about two months. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, and contrives her to the ſubſcriber living in Benedict, or Mr. Peter Campbell, merchant in Piſcataway, ſhall have forty ſhillings currency reward.

4w ROBERT YOUNG.

Benedict, May 4, 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of St. Mary's, Charles, Prince-George's, and Calvert counties, intend preferring a petition to the next general aſſembly, to paſs an act for the uniting the ſeveral free ſchools of the ſaid counties into one ſchool, and that to be fixed at the Cool Springs, in St. Mary's county.

The gentlemen who were appointed truſtees at the meeting at Benedict in December laſt, are deſired to be punctual in meeting at the Cool Springs, on Monday the 17th of this inſtant

May 11, 1773.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Brown, Severn, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment, and all thoſe that have any juſt claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in legally proved, that they may be paid, by

3w ELIZABETH BROWN, Executrix.

THERE is at the Plantation of John Peddicott, living in Baltimore county, near the Great-Road that leads from Baltimore-town to Hanover, a black ſtray mare, branded on the near ſhoulder and thigh thus ⓘ has ſome ſaddle ſpots on her back, is a trotter, and appears to be about 7 or 8 years old.

The owner may have her again, proving property and paying charges. w3

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Carey, living in Anne-Arundel county, a ſmall ſtray bay mare, about thirteen hands and an half high, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and branded on the near buttock thus 2 appears to be about four years old.

The owner may have her again, proving property and paying charges. w3

To be ſold to the higheſt bidder, at the ſubſcriber's plantation, on Friday the eighteenth day of June next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

ABOUT three hundred and forty acres of land, lying on Patuxent river, near Snowden's iron-works well known by the name of Riggs's neck, with all convenient houſes ſuitable to either planter or farmer. The fertility of the ſoil is ſo well known to numbers, that a particular deſcription is not needful. A good title will be given to the purchaſer, and poſſeſſion given up by the firſt of December, by

w7 AMON RIGGS.

Baltimore, April 20, 1773.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, junr. has a large aſſortment of dry goods, alſo genuine Madeira wine of New-York quality, beſt bar iron, and barrelled pork, all of which he will ſell on reaſonable terms. 6w

TO BE SOLD,

THE Dwelling Houſes and Lots belonging to the late *John Morton Jordan*, Eſq; deceaſed, ſituated on the Bank of *Severn* River in the City of *Annapolis*. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſaid Houſes and Lots, may know the Terms by applying to their moſt obedient humble Servant,

REUBEN MERIWETHER, Admr.

Annapolis, May 10, 1773.

THE ſubſcriber intending to leave this province the enſuing fall, earneſtly requeſts all perſons indebted to him to make ſpeedy payments; and all thoſe who have demands againſt him, are deſired to make them known, that they may be adjuſted.

JOHN HEPBURN.

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